GAZETTE HAWAHAN

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter. Semi-Weekly-Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

	Subscription Rates: #	
Per Per	onth 5.00 Per Month, Foreign 6.0 Payable Invariably in Advance.	10

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

NOVEMBER 17.

FRIDAY

RE-ENFORCEMENTS AT HAND.

There are signs of public awakening in the matter of the gambling crusade, not only in the smaller churches of the city, but in the Civic Federation. Both Methodist and Christian church organizations have taken the matter up and put themselves in a position to do service, and it is understood that the Civic Federation will, before long, enter into active prosecution along the lines followed with success by the Advertiser.

Plenty of work remains to be done but money is needed to carry it on. So far the crusade has cost the Advertiser a considerable sum aside from the pay of its reporters. Detectives have been employed, a lawyer has been engaged to assist the county attorney in prosecuting gamblers, bail has been furnished for Devauchelle and his fine paid and indigent witnesses have been protected from Vida's fists and Nicholas's blandishments. In other words this paper has done at large and sole expense what the police are paid to do; and it feels that, in the future, the principal costs should be borne by all organizations which take an interest in seeing that vice is not officially protected here and is not allowed to plant its man-traps on the streets. That substantial aid is now in prospect indicates that the reform, so auspiciously begun, will not fail for

No one should be misled by the enemy's cry that "gambling can not be suppressed." Nobody expects to stop private gambling any more than private suppressed. Nonody expects to stop private gambling any more than private drinking; but it is as easy to shut up public gambling houses as it would be to close public saloons if there were laws enacted against the latter as strong as these now on the statute books against the former. All that is needed is to introduce competent witnesses at the games and then bring them into court to testify. The district magistrate will do the rest. There will be victims enough of the card sharps to tell the detectives where to look. In fact the Advertiser now has word from these unfortunates of the location of several games. One has been running in the Orpheum saloon premises and there, a few nights ago, a man says he was robbed of \$248. He charges that a policeman was one of the bankers. A large crap game has been running for weeks about 100 yards from the Moiliili church. Another one is located behind the brickyard site up Nuuanu valley. Further up there was lately a game in one of the alleged half way houses up Nuuanu. Word reached this paper three weeks ago of a game on Pacific Heights to which players were carried in a bus. A small game opened on upper Fort street right after Nicholas's arrest. Che-fa proceeds as usual. These are but examples of gambling activity and police neglect. We say police neglect because such games were few and far between during Henry's administration, but they opened at once, as did Moore's gambling places, after the induction of Brown. All of them could have been closed by the police had the latter wanted to do their duty; any of them could have been entered by private detectives if the Advertiser had felt justified in bearing the whole expense. As it is, this exposure will probably compel the gamblers to seek other locations; but so long as they are in Honolulu this paper will be able to

To get rid of the man traps is the first civic duty. After that a sweeping reform in the personnel of the police department should enlist the energies of all good men unless, meanwhile, the police relieve themselves of the stigma placed on them by the supervisors and the public and show, by a vigorous enforcement of the law, that they are no longer "indifferent, incompetent or corrupt."

MISCHIEVOUS SENSATIONALISM.

Other than a random contention set up by the attorney for the petitioner in the Fernandez-Adams contest, who confessedly took the case with both reluctance and unpreparedness, there was absolutely no occasion for the raising of an alarm yesterday afternoon regarding the validity of the county elections as a whole,

The contention in question was that there should be a separate ballot paper for each distinct county office. Whether it would be a good thing to have it so, the law does not so prescribe and the Supreme Court, at least by n majority, did not entertain the argument,

As to the accidental discovery of ballots improperly marked which were that enough of such entered into the count to have changed the declared restituted. Yet, taking the ballots inspected as a criterion, the showing they made as to parties and candidates fairly established a probability that a complete recount would have left most, if not all, of the candidates declared elected stronger than the returns showed.

Then, excepting the case that collapsed yesterday, there was no protest extant upon which the results could be legally attacked even if graver irregularities had been unearthed in this particular trial. There would have to be something tangible for anyone disposed to disturb the existing county government to hang an inquisitorial petition of any kind upon. The courts do not encourage fishing excursions, especially when obviously antagonistic to public

When the Supreme Court sustained the validity of the present County Act, it became the part of all well-meaning citizens to give the system a fair trial, Revolutionary and far-fetched exploiting of legal quibbles to prevent or delay the smooth-working of the system were and are to be discouraged. Therefore, any attempt to spring a disturbing sensation upon the community, such as was made yesterday afternoon, deserves nothing but reprobation.

THE ISLE OF PINES REVOLT.

The trouble in the Isle of Pines dates back to the transfer of that fine property to Cuba after the United States had annexed it by virtue of its treaty with Spain. Article II. of that treaty contains the following provision: "Spain cedes to the United States the island of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam in the Marianos or Ladrones." Among the "other islands" was the Isle of Pines, a possession which bears about the same geographical relation to the Cuban coast that Minorca does to Spain. The United States claimed the island and for a time administered it.

Considering the political status as settled many Americans went to the Inle of Pines and laid out large sugar estates and embarked in other lines of business. Then Cuba was organized with Palma as president and the government, answering popular clamor, appealed to the United States to restore Cuba's insular province, whereupon the United States proceeded to do so. This cession left the American planters between the devil and the deep sea. Instead of raising undutiable American sugar they found themselves producing a well-taxed Cuban sugar; and if they didn't like the situation they might

This and the petty exactions of Cuban officials started the peaceful revolution by virtue of which the American residents of the Isle of Pines have organized a territory and asked for annexation to the United States. For their seditious move they have chosen a time when Palma and his ministers are occupied by a grave internal crisis. Doubtless they have much enthusiasm and hope as Hawaii's Americans did in the earliest days of their annexationist movement, but that there is a ghost of a show for them is a matter of serious doubt. The Cuban policy of Roosevelt is one of the utmost friendliness and the President is not at all likely, for the sake of helping a few sugar planters, to do anything to increase the embarrassments, especially to secure the disruption, of the infant republic.

Perhaps if Hungary gets her independence those Americans who bought so w sure.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH

The President's southern tap has made him as popular in the former Confederate States as he was before the Booker Washington incident. Upon his induction to office, the South was disposed to be friendly, first, because Roosevelt was the only Republican President who had not taken part, in some capacity, in the Civil War; second, because he had in him the blood of the Bulloch family of Georgia; third, because he was a representative Amercan of courage and high ideals. But the Booker Washington luncheon spoiled everything for a time, though the tenacity with which the President stood by what he had done and disdained the explanations or excuses he might have made, was not unappreciated by chivalrous southerners.

It was not to be expected that a social question would long keep the South from a President whose manliness and earnestness was typical of its own best citizenship; and it was readily seen, the day after the President started South, that he had been restored to popularity. After his Richmond speech it was seriously proposed, by leading Virginians, that the next Democratic national convention should nominate him for president. At Atlanta, Mr. Roosevelt had an ovation. The Constitution said:

There is nothing perfunctory or half-hearted in the welcome which President Roosevelt will receive at the hands of Georgians this day.

The President of the United States is upon Georgia soil-in the State to whose greatness his maternal ancestors contributed much, the State his mother loved beyond all the rest. Standing where she stood as a young bride to take the Roosevelt name, surrounded by some of the people who knew and loved her in her childhood and young ladyhood days, the distinguished son will understand more clearly than he ever understood before the glorious privilege it is to be a Georgian; and as his mother's people, Georgians will have greater claims to his affections than they could have had otherwise.

It was the same way in Florida-enthusiasm everywhere. The spirit of welcome was well expressed by the Florida Times-Union, as follows:

The South loves a manly man, even if a manly opponent. It welomes a President who comes claiming kinship. We are pleased that President Roosevelt has availed himself of the opportunity of meeting the Southerner at home and of feeling the heartbeat of the South.

A very significant thing happened at Little Rock, Ark. Governor Jeff, C. Davis, in introducing the President, made a fanatical speech which was re-

The President's rebuke to Governor Davis was delivered before an audience of upward of thirty thousand persons, who were banked for hundreds of yards around the stand upon which he spoke. The Governor's manner, even more than his words, gave offence to his hearers, and when the President had concluded his vigorous castigation the enormous crowd cheered itself hourse in approval. Even the stanchest supporter of the erratic Governor could not have mistaken the temper of that gathering.

The era of good feeling between the North and South is long since overdue. A beginning of friendship came during the Spanish war and the President, in his recent tour, has carried the good work farther along. That he will do more may be predicated of the man. With a growing identity of interests between the two sections the rest may be safely left to time.

TRIUMPHS OF AGE.

An excellent mode of testing the theory of Dr. Osler that originality and the faculty of construction have not been shown by men over forty, is rapidly to summon from memory names that spontaneously arise, without much regard to order or any attempt at exhaustive enumeration, and apply the theory to them. A few examples may be given here, out of the many that could be

Archimedes, who invented the water-screw and made some other most important mechanical discoveries, did his best work after 70. The greatest writings of Aristophanes, the most celebrated of Greek comic poets, were produced between his fiftieth and sixtieth years, and he originated a school of composition. St. Augustine was 72 when he wrote that work of lofty construction, "Of the City of God." Charlemagne at 63 achieved his crowning victory over the Danes. Timour at 69 won the battle of Aneyra. William Caxton set up his printing press at Westminster when he was 54. Joost van den Vondel, the greatest name in Dutch literature, at 76 published his "Luci- day. ter," which, in contradistinction to the place assigned him in the skies, has crowned his reputation upon earth. Ariosto was 59 when he completed his "Orlando Furioso". Christopher Columbus found America when he was 46. Claude Lorrain's finest paintings were completed at and after he had attained the age of 75. Sir Isaac Newton was 43 when he discovered gravitation, 45 when he published the "Principia", 51 when he constructed, and 62 when he improved, his "Method of Fluxions", and at 59 was president of the Royal Society, and deeply immersed in the most original work of the age.

The list may be briefly continued into later centuries. William Harvey was 50 when he introduced his theory of the circulation of the blood, which has since been an established fact and revolutionary in its consequences. At nevertheless among the counted bunches, there cannot be any reason to suppose 56 Kamehameha the Great unified Hawaii. At 57, George Washington was elected the first President of the United States. Wellington was over 60 when sults. The ballots exposed in court were from precincts where the most blun- he became Prime Minister of Great Britain. Lord Palmerston was Prime Mindering by voters was done in Honolulu, and probably this would be equally true ister at 72, and William Ewart Gladstone at a still greater age. Mr. Gladstone of them if a comparison of all the ballots east in the Territory were in- also was 60 when he published his "Juventus Mundi" and 62 when he disestablished the Irish Church. Sir Charles James Napier completed the conquest of Sind at 61. General Colin Campbell, afterward Lord Olive, at 65 tion made the following recommendarescued Havelock and Outram at Lucknow. At 71 Huxley issued his great tions: Miss Esther Goo, to be assistwork on "Evolution and Ethics". Herbert Spencer's most important writings ant at Pohukaina school; Mrs. Austin. Herbert Spencer's most important writings were produced after he was 70. Abraham Lincoln was 51 when he issued his Emancipation Proclamation, At 66 Seward acquired Alaska for the United States. Thaddeus Stevens led the impeachment of President Johnson when he had reached his seventy-sixth year.

> Here are a few instances, selected almost at random, of personages illustrious in history, whose successes were original and constructive, and whose mightiest achievements were accomplished long after they had attained the age when Dr. Osler claims that individual progress is arrested. If similar illustrations were collated systematically and thoroughly, no newspaper has ever yet been printed large enough to contain the names. The modern prominence of youth is a sign of advancement and deserves encouragement. But it is too late to attempt a reversal of universal history.

THE CZAR'S PERIL.

The Czar must be scared indeed if he is agreed, as reported, to surrender to the peasants one-third of European Russia, comprising the greater part of recently arrived from Cakiand to make the imperial domain. These lands from the accession of the House of Roman- a short visit. off have been used as a perquisite of the Czar, being leased for the most part to the agricultural population. All revenues of Russia belong to the Czar by law, but the public land revenues only are supposed to go into his private fortune. Nicholas II. by virtue of this property is one of the richest men in Europe; if he loses it he will still be far ahead of the wolf but deprived of the means to provide for all his relatives as he now does. Doubtless Russia would be more than willing to see the Grand Dukes cut off the payroll.

But the chief aspect of the promised land transfer is in the panic it reveals. Concession after concession has been thrown out of the imperial balloon to raise it far above the heads of the mob but the latter keeps riddling pened at Alea last Friday. the silken fabric with its arrows and letting out the gas. Down will come the balloon some day bringing everything it is carrying. Plainly the people want all the autocracy has left. The Czar took all from the people and why should not the people take all from the Czarf Within six months they have secured free speech, a free press, freedom of assembly, a parliament, release of political prisoners and have been promised universal suffrage and possession of the Czar's land. There is not much left save the government itself and this they are gazing at with covetous eyes.

A hundred years from the day Nelson died the first admiral of the world Bill" of the Order. was Togo of Japan. Will the first admiral of a century from now hail from South Africa, Patagonia or Greenland? No place seems more unlikely than Japan did in 1805.

It is a good idea of Secretary Wood to have a promotion committee on each island. But what a clamor for lower rates on the inter-island steamers there will be.

Poland threatens to send 25,000 of the Czolgosz family to this country. many bonds from Kossuth half a century ago may be able to get their money unless she gets her freedom. This government ought to intervene for Poland,

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Otto Bierbach is quite sick with fever

The Takada murder trial is still on

in Judge Lindsay's court.

D. L. Van Dine of the U. S. Experiment Station returned from the Coast on the transport. His family are in New York State.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Onomea Sugar Co. will be held at the office of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., on Thursday, the 23rd, at 16

The Inter-Island S. N. Co. had a small fire in their ship chandlery on the mauka side of Queen street yesterday morning. Damage was about four hundred dollars. Spontaneous combustion was supposedly the cause

Chung, a Chinese cook, living in Aala lane, tried to commit suicide Monday night by sticking a penknife into his throat. Upon being found yesterday morning, he was removed to the Japa-nese hospital and is expected to re-

Dr. Cofer is not favorable to the idea of bringing the mails ashore from vessels coming from the Coast before the health officials have concluded their inspections aboard. He calls attention to the number of contagious cases which have been brought to light on vessels in-bound from Coast ports.

Kahula Kuahine, who was killed by accident at the Iron Foundry yesterday, was a member of the Harrison Mutual Burial Association, holding certificate No. 918, having joined August 1, 1903. The funeral will be at 2 p. m., from his late residence. Burial at Ma noa cemetery.

Marshal Hendry and U. S. Commissloner Maling went to Maul yesterday, the former taking a sailor who had deserted from the ship Weatherfield. Owing to the expense of bringing two other deserters here, it was decided by he officials to go to Maui and hold a Commissioners' court. The three deserters will be placed aboard the ship.

Senator Dickey is sure to interest the young men in the subject of "Law-making" tomorrow, speaking at 6:40 to all men who can be at the hall at that time, and answering questions until 7:30. Now is the time to telephone Secretary Brown to set a place for you at the table for the 6 o'clock dinner the Thursday Club in the Y. M. C. A building.

The directors of Ewa plantation met yesterday afternoon and discussed the decision of the Supreme Court which gave judgment against the O. R. & L Co., in the matter of the assessmen of taxes. The court sustained an as-sessment of \$300,000 on the interest of the railroad (the appellant) in a certain lease to the Ewa Plantation Co., the Ewa officials considering the advisability of taking the question involved to the United States courts, and possibly to the Court of Appeals, California.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Superintendent of Public Works C S. Holloway was at Waipahu yester-

C. H. Bishop leaves by the Aorangi for a trip to the City of Mexico by way of the northwest cities and San

Marshal Hendry has received a cablegram from Spokane saying that the photograph forwarded by him is that of G. L. Brokaw, who surrendered himself at Walluku as one of those indicted at Spokane for Montana land

An evening paper quotes Delegate Kuhio as saying he would run for next Congress if he secured the Republican nomination, but was "not bothering about it" and had been wanting "to see A. G. M. Robertson" without obtaining an opportunity to do so.

At a meeting yesterday the te ers' committee of the Board of Educaant at Pohukaina school; Mrs. Austin, to be principal of Waihee school in place of H. M. Coke, resigned; Mr. Coke, to have a life certificate; F. W. Atwater, to have three months' leave of absence, Miss Eva Smith to be his substitute, and Miss Lusie Kiakona to be Miss Smith's; Miss Florence Carter, to have a life certificate; Mr. and Mrs. Rosecrans, to have salaries stopped until Puunene school is built.

C. H. Kluegel has resigned his position with the O. R. & L. Co., to become engineer in charge of the new

Among the passengers for Kauai jast evening were Mrs. Henry Jaeger and her sister, Mrs. H. K. Duncan, who

Captain C. J. Brugulerre, commander of the transport Sherman, was married to Miss Emma Leibert, sister of Mrs. W. P. Fennell of this city, at San Jose, Cai., on November 1.

John Kaukana and Mikilimi, Hawatian boys, have been held for investigation by the Grand Jury as to the cause of the death of their playmate, Kawai, found dead with a 38-calibre bullet in his bram. The tragedy hap-

To show that they are not all used up by the "Ladies' Night" on Monday last, the Elks will hold a "Pink Tea" this evening for the benefit of Hon. W. Harris, the popular representative from the Fourth District, which mean that Mr. Harris is to be initiated this evening, and will be highly entertained (or entertaining) while a set of antiers is being fitted to his noble brow, after which he will be entitled to the "Hello!

CROUP.

Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, and the attack may be warded off. and the attack may be warded off There is no better medicine in the mar ket for children than this remedy contains nothing injurious and as it is pleasant to the taste they readily take it, For sale by all dealers and drug-gists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BUSINESS CARDS.

B. HACKFELD & CO. LTD.—Gen Commission Agents. Queer St., He lulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Imported and Commission Merchants, Honois-iu, Hawailan Islands.

EWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 614 Fort St.

MONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.-Machinery of every descrition made to

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

C. HREWER & CO...

Honolulu, November 16, 1905. NAME OF STOCK, Paid Up Val. Bid. Ask.

\$1,000,000 \$100

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(Morning Session.) 5 Oahu Sug. Co., 95. SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

None.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu,

Thursday, November 16. PRINCIPE STORE

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METEOROLOGICAL BECORD. ssued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

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Note:-Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.
ALEX. Mcc. ASHLEY, Section Director.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON. 15 5.25 1.8 5 35 10.45 12.85 6.11 5.18 8.25 16 6 05 1 7 6 88 11:27 1 30 6.12 5.16 9.16 17 6.54 1.7 7.58 ... 2 25 6.12 5.18 10.30 18 7.45 1 6 9 31 8.50 0.22 6.13 5.16 11.86 19 8.47 1.4 10 45 4 15 1 48 6.14 5.17 20 9.55 1.3 11.84 5.01 8.29 8.14 5:17 0.02

Last quarter of the moon Nov. 19th. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur

about one hour earlier than at Hono-

Hawaiian standard time is 16 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time whis-tile blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

Tax collections are not yet all turned in, nevertheless Registrar Hapai this week received \$163,000 at the Treasury.